

Sophrosyne (134) (Luther).

		Mean Time Marseilles.			R.A.			Log. fac. par.	N.P.D.			Log. fac. par.	Comp. Star.	Obs.
		h	m	s	h	m	s		°	'	"			
Oct.	4	11	49	42	0	1	1'77	+8'918	82	14	29'1	-0'7147	f	S
	10	10	54	30	23	55	13'62	+8'524	82	23	1'7	-0'7152	f	S
	12	11	32	27	23	53	22'65	+9'091	82	26	1'4	-0'7186	f	S

Mean Positions of the Comparison-Stars for 1873'0.

		Name of Star.			Mag.	Mean R.A.			Mean N.P.D.			Authority.
						h	m	s	°	'	"	
(133)	a	W. B. (1) XXII.	1237		9	22	59	26'99	92	46	22'7	Weis. Bes.
	b	W. B. (1) XXIII.	3		8-9	23	2	31'10	92	56	36'7	"
	c	W. B. (1) XXII.	1090		9	22	53	16'67	93	7	15'8	"
	d	W. B. (1) XXII.	731		8-9	22	35	32'03	94	8	11'8	"
	e	Lalande	46228		9	22	31	45'20	94	22	52'9	Lalande.
Sophrosyne	f	B. A. C.	8354		6	23	56	0'50	82	13	9'6	B. A. C.

Comparison of the R.A. and N.P.D. of Standard Stars observed at the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford, in the year 1870, with the R.A. and N.P.D. founded on the Tabulæ Reductionum. By Prof. Dr. F. Ph. Wolfers.

(Communicated by the Radcliffe Observer.)

Name of Star.	No. of Obs.	R. A. 1870.					No. of Obs.	Decl. 1870.				
		Oxford.		W.	O-W.			Oxford.		W.	O-W.	
		h	m	s	°	s		°	'	"	"	"
α Androm.	13	0	1	40'28	40'30	-0'02	17	+28	22	22'47	22'43	+0'04
γ Pegasi	1	0	6	32'68	32'69	-0'01	5	+14	27	39'25	38'91	+0'34
α Cassiop.	8	0	33	8'53	8'65	-0'12	15	+55	49	25'56	26'61	-1'05
α Arietis	4	1	59	50'99	50'99	0'00	5	+22	50	47'13	47'64	-0'51
γ Ceti	2	2	36	33'97	34'04	-0'07	1	+2	41	11'31	11'03	+0'28
α Ceti	1	2	55	29'06	29'15	-0'09	1	+3	34	43'83	40'66	+3'17
[δ Arietis]	2	3	4	11'94	12'02	-0'08	2	+19	13	59'86	59'43	+0'43
α Persei	9	3	15	3'13	3'27	-0'14	18	+49	23	45'05	45'16	-0'11
α Tauri	11	4	28	27'73	27'82	-0'09	18	+16	14	44'03	44'91	-0'88
α Aurigæ	8	5	7	5'25	5'40	-0'15	12	+45	51	43'81	45'40	-1'59

Name of Star.	No. of Obs.	R. A. 1870.					No. of Obs.	Decl. 1870.					
		Oxford.		W.	O—W.	Oxford.		W.	O—W.				
		h	m	s	°	′		″	″	″			
$\beta$ Orionis	7	5	8	17.42	17.52	—0.10	9	—	8	21	14.86	14.59	—0.27
$\beta$ Tauri	9	5	18	4.48	4.56	—0.08	11	+	28	29	41.16	40.73	+0.43
$\alpha$ Orionis	9	5	48	8.01	8.12	—0.11	10	+	7	22	48.24	48.85	—0.61
$\alpha$ Canis Maj.	25	6	39	25.02	25.05	—0.03	26	—	16	32	23.68	23.81	+0.13
$\alpha$ Canis Min.	19	7	32	29.67	29.75	—0.08	20	+	5	33	20.90	21.36	—0.46
$\beta$ Geminor.	13	7	37	21.49	21.52	—0.03	16	+	28	20	16.31	15.90	+0.41
$\iota$ Urs. Maj.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	+	48	33	0.69	59.35	+1.34
$\alpha$ Hydræ	3	9	21	11.87	11.98	—0.11	2	—	8	5	46.72	46.65	—0.07
$\theta$ Urs. Maj.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	+	52	16	4.61	4.90	—0.29
$\alpha$ Leonis	4	10	1	26.73	26.82	—0.09	6	+	12	36	5.82	5.84	—0.02
[ $\gamma^1$ Leonis]	6	10	12	48.12	48.14	—0.02	6	+	20	29	53.17	53.46	—0.29
[ $\chi$ Leonis]	2	10	58	18.64	18.71	—0.07	3	+	8	2	17.76	17.00	+0.76
[ $\delta$ Leonis]	7	11	7	11.51	11.64	—0.13	12	+	21	14	9.13	8.51	+0.62
[ $\delta$ Crateris]	6	11	12	50.60	50.64	—0.04	5	—	14	4	30.76	31.65	+0.89
$\beta$ Leonis	1	11	42	25.59	25.67	—0.08	3	+	15	17	55.83	55.95	—0.12
$\beta$ Virginis	1	11	43	55.26	55.41	—0.15	1	+	2	29	50.39	50.15	+0.24
$\gamma$ Urs. Maj.	1	11	46	58.83	59.01	—0.18	17	+	54	25	3.18	3.03	+0.15
[ $\gamma^1$ Virginis]	2	12	35	4.29	4.53	—0.24	2	—	0	44	6.34	9.19	+2.85
[12 Canum Venat.] }	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	+	39	1	16.83	15.84	+0.99
$\alpha$ Virginis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	10	28	52.92	54.65	+1.73
[ $\zeta$ Virginis]	3	13	28	4.27	4.38	—0.11	4	+	0	4	9.25	12.77	—3.52
$\eta$ Urs. Maj.	3	13	42	25.03	24.99	+0.04	9	+	49	57	46.29	46.73	—0.44
[ $\eta$ Bootis]	7	13	48	29.62	29.82	—0.20	15	+	19	3	2.10	2.44	—0.34
$\alpha$ Bootis	6	14	9	43.92	43.96	—0.04	11	+	19	51	37.85	38.47	—0.62
$\alpha$ Libræ	5	14	43	41.41	41.41	0.00	9	—	15	29	57.98	58.67	+0.69
$\beta$ Urs. Min.	11	14	51	6.38	6.66	—0.28	32	+	74	41	12.56	10.69	+1.87
[ $\psi$ Bootis]	2	14	58	52.61	52.58	+0.03	5	+	27	27	22.78	22.70	+0.08
$\alpha$ Coronæ	6	15	29	11.07	11.11	—0.04	25	+	27	9	14.01	14.83	—0.82
$\alpha$ Serpentis	6	15	37	51.93	51.99	—0.06	7	+	6	50	10.96	11.53	—0.97
[ $\zeta$ Urs. Min.]	1	15	48	45.10	45.54	—0.44	12	+	78	11	35.07	35.49	—0.42
$\alpha$ Scorpæ	9	16	21	26.32	26.40	—0.08	10	—	26	8	26.11	26.42	+0.31
[ $\zeta$ Herculis]	4	16	36	23.09	23.37	—0.28	8	+	31	50	24.96	22.86	+2.10
[ $\kappa$ Ophiuchi]	1	16	51	30.72	30.92	—0.20	5	+	9	34	45.57	46.34	—0.77
$\alpha$ Herculis	11	17	8	43.18	43.29	—0.11	8	+	14	32	26.21	26.76	—0.55
[ $\beta$ Draconis]	2	17	27	29.76	29.79	—0.03	3	+	52	23	54.04	54.98	—0.94

Name of Star.	No. of Obs.	R. A. 1870.				No. of Obs.	Decl. 1870.			
		Oxford.	W.	O—W.	Oxford.		W.	O—W.		
		h m s o		s	o ' "		" "	" "		
$\alpha$ Ophiuchi	6	17 28 54.07	54.05	+0.02	10	+12 39 23.21	25.41	—2.20		
[ $\mu$ Herculis]	7	17 41 22.24	22.26	—0.02	7	+27 47 54.82	56.25	—1.43		
$\gamma$ Draconis	4	17 53 35.06	35.40	—0.34	10	+51 30 18.04	18.40	—0.36		
$\alpha$ Lyræ	8	18 32 32.16	32.25	—0.09	15	+38 39 50.39	51.32	—0.93		
[ $\beta^1$ Lyræ]	7	18 45 16.81	16.83	—0.02	13	+33 12 47.74	47.94	—0.20		
[ $\delta$ Aquilæ]	6	19 18 56.53	56.60	—0.07	7	+ 2 51 27.32	28.40	—1.08		
$\gamma$ Aquilæ	2	19 40 4.74	4.79	—0.05	3	+10 17 53.13	54.54	—1.41		
$\alpha$ Aquilæ	12	19 44 26.38	26.47	—0.09	15	+ 8 31 36.27	37.35	—1.08		
$\beta$ Aquilæ	8	19 48 55.65	55.70	—0.05	6	+ 6 5 1.49	2.31	—0.82		
$\alpha^2$ Capric.	2	20 10 50.38	50.44	—0.06	1	—12 56 44.68	44.85	+0.17		
$\alpha$ Cygni	6	20 36 59.94	60.03	—0.09	14	+44 49 0.07	0.95	—0.88		
$\alpha$ Cephei	7	21 15 28.37	28.52	—0.15	30	+62 2 7.22	5.96	+1.26		
$\beta$ Cephei	4	21 26 58.28	58.38	—0.10	27	+69 59 24.46	23.69	+0.77		
$\alpha$ Aquarii	6	21 59 6.34	6.41	—0.07	5	— 0 57 1.31	0.86	—0.45		
$\alpha$ Pisc. austr.	1	22 50 27.69	27.75	—0.06	1	—30 18 39.11	37.91	—1.20		
$\alpha$ Pegasi	7	22 58 17.17	17.23	—0.06	6	+14 30 22.16	24.02	—1.76		
[ $\gamma$ Piscium]	9	23 10 25.52	25.56	—0.04	10	+ 2 34 20.61	20.6	+0.05		
[ $\iota$ Piscium]	2	23 32 15.77	15.99	—0.22	2	+ 4 55 16.68	18.55	+1.87		
[ $\omega$ Piscium]	4	23 52 38.14	38.25	—0.11	5	+ 6 8 37.55	37.08	+0.47		
$\alpha$ Urs. Min.	71	1 11 16.84	17.49	—0.65	104	+88 36 58.35	59.10	—0.75		
$\delta$ Urs. Min.	10	18 14 16.13	16.95	—0.82	60	+86 36 20.79	20.33	+0.46		

*Note by Mr. Drach on the Ancient Rabbinical Cubit-measure.*

Mr. Drach remarks on Prof. Wackerbath's Ancient Rabbinical cubit-measure (*Monthly Notices*, Supp. Number, 1873, vol. xxxiii.), that the *Zohar* numbers 6,000 and 12,000, may be partly derived from the Assyrian *Saros*, or the Jewish millennium of 6,000 years, and partly from the Alexandrian Schools. The *Imri Binah* was written by Issachar Baer ben Moses Pethaiah (Prague, 1610). Mr. Drach showed in *Trans. Soc. Biblical Archaeology*, vol. i. p. 336, that the ancient Egyptians might have taken the *circumference* of the Earth as an *integral number* of units, and not the inaccessible diameter according to Prof. Piazzzi Smyth's Pyramidal notions; thus falling into the same groove as the French metrologues of the eighteenth century.

1873, November 14.